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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New Orleans Times.
BENITO JUAREZ.

In the years 1852, '53 '54, and 1855, there lived in this city, on St. Anne street, between Daubine and Bourbon, a middle-aged, quiet, dark complexioned, gentlemanly personage who, either by himself or associates, conducted a small manufactory of cigarrettes. A very small, select coterie of friends knew the history of this individual and cultivated his society. His life was that of a student, a close and silent-observer of men and events, and his habits were those of great simplicity and reserve. He was a careful reader of the newspapers, and to gratify his curiosity, a frequent visitor at the editorial sanctum of the *Old Courier*, on Charles and Customhouse streets, when it was conducted by that amiable, intelligent and energetic citizen, Emile LaSere—whom we are happy to meet frequently on our streets, in well preserved vigor and good spirits. There was a cordial intimacy subsisting between Mr. LaSere and his visitor, and in their conversations they always employed the familiar appellations of "Emile" and "Benito."

Mr. LaSere's friends Benito is the same gentleman whom recent and indeed previous events have assigned the principal part in the interesting drama now being enacted in Mexico—Con Benito Juarez, President of the Republic of Mexico, and the head of the party and the people, who have crushed the scheme of imperializing that long desolated and unhappy country. At the time of his quiet sojourn in St. Anne street he was an exile and refugee from his native land, having abandoned it to escape the penalty which the invariable but detestable policy of that people never fails to inflict upon the chief of a defeated or minority party. Attached to the administration of Comfort, until the downfall of that chief through the intrigues and partisan triumphs of Santa Anna, Juarez had followed the example of many other defeated chiefs, and found an asylum in this country. The time of his sojourn was usefully and industriously employed in the study of our institutions and laws, so that on his return to Mexico he was well prepared to apply to the administration of his own country a mind stored with sound republican ideas and much valuable information. There is perhaps no Mexican of position now in that country, who is better informed in regard to our political and judicial systems than Juarez. He may not equal in resources, and general accomplishments, to Almonte—now in Paris—who was also a long resident in this country and served his time at a mechanical trade in Cincinnati, but in the combination of moral and intellectual qualities, in tenacity of purpose, honesty and purity of personal character and habits, he is unquestionably the first of the public men in Mexico.—Those who conclude from the fact of his being in Indian of pure blood that he must necessarily possess the craft, cruelty, vindictiveness and savagery which are generally attributed to the aboriginal race, will, we think, on a clearer view of his life and character, find nothing therein to justify their opinion. Indeed, the history of Mexico does not support this idea of the aboriginal character. The best, the most honorable, honest and patriotic of the chiefs who have figured in the long train of bloody revolutions in that country, have sprung from the aboriginal stock, and from Cortez down to Miramon and Marquez, the principal actors in the tragic scenes which have disgraced the country, have been of those who boasted of their Castilian blood.

Juarez is the only pure civilian who has ever been able to maintain himself

in power in Mexico during a revolution. He is a lawyer by profession, and was elevated to the Chief Justiceship, and by the death of the President succeeded, under the Constitution of Mexico, to that position shortly before the beginning of the French intervention. At the expiration of his term as President he held over, and was popular vote. Through all the trying scenes and sad reverses of the Liberal cause in Mexico, he has remained true, faithful, patient and hopeful, never despairing of his cause, and encountering all the hardships and perils of an exile from his family, and from the far-off scenes of his native sunny home in the extreme Southern State of Oaxaca. As a civilian, he has managed to secure a moderate degree of harmony among the turbulent chiefs of the Liberal army, and to disarm the jealousy and fierce rivalry which seem to be chronic among them towards each other.

Benito Juarez's resembles, in its leading incidents, that of our own President. He was born on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, of Indian parents, and managed, when quite a boy, to get some menial employment in a store in the city of Oaxaca. Here he learned to read, and manifesting a great ardor for learning, his liberal and sagacious employer, a wealthy merchant of Oaxaca sent him to college, where he devoted himself with such assiduity and ambition that he soon became the first scholar in the college, and graduated with the highest honors. Returning to Oaxaca, he married the daughter of his employer, and removing to the City of Mexico, commenced the practice of law, and soon secured a large and lucrative business. After some years of great professional success, he finally attained the highest judicial position in the country before he had reached middle age. His after career in public life, into which he was drawn by events and not by his own will and ambition, is already known to our readers.

Juarez is a small man, with all the physical characteristics of the aborigines; of mild, gentlemanly and kindly manners, and by no means harsh, cruel, or vindictive. Whether, however, he has the power and sense of security in his position, that will enable him to curb the truculence of his followers, remains to be proved.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF MANUFACTURES.—Whatever doubt there may be as to the future profit of extensive Cotton planting under the existing system, there is no doubt that grand advantages are to be gained by those Southern States which turn their earnest attention to the encouragement of Southern manufactures. In mills and factories, in the loom and the workshop, lie a certain fortune; and the fact that the South does or can produce every raw material that is required, gives her a place at the goal which the North did not have in the beginning. The North in building up her manufacturing trade fought against precedent, position, and the fact that she could not produce herself one of the most necessary articles of her consumption. Her merchants and millowners were encouraged by protective tariffs and class legislation; but, as these alone would not have given them success, it may be justly asserted that Southern manufactures can be made to flourish if the South will turn to the best account the opportunities that she has, and will strive to draw some good from even those measures which were intended for the exclusive good of others.

The South can produce every material that is required, and only the establishment of factories and the encouragement of labor-saving inventions is needed to give an impetus to their sufficient production. Every article manufactured in the South is a direct gain to the South. It is a consumption of Southern material, and an employment of capital. The cost of the material is paid to the South, the wages of the mechanics or operatives are spent in the South, the machines when made are sold to the South, the money paid for them goes into the pockets of Southerners, and is invested or spent in the Southern States. Hence it is a sound policy to encourage the establishment of manufactures of different kinds, and our efforts should be so directed that we may become our own suppliers and our own millowners and manufacturers.

A self-acting hand loom has been

for some time on exhibition in this city. Its advantages and the manner in which it can be used for the benefit of the State and of individuals have already been discussed. Doubtless it could be freely sold in the Carolinas; but, great as are its benefits, it is far better that it should be made here than that it should be constructed in the West and then brought here for sale. Capital is scarce and credit is not always available, but the Carolinas can still, perhaps, find the means of organizing a company that shall take this and invention in hand commence in this city its regular construction. The capital required is not large, and, while good dividends might fairly be promised, it would insure the ability of selling to the people of this and our sister State an invention that promises to work a revolution in the whole systems of domestic weaving. *Charleston Mercury.*

COTTON IN CHINA.—A consular report, forwarded by the foreign office, was received from her Majesty's Acting Consul at Ningpo, China, upon the cultivation of cotton in that district. According to the native *Gazette*, Chekiang contains about 85,000 square miles, and it is believed that cotton is cultivated over about half, such cultivation being of course very partial. There is no practical limit to the extent of land suitable for the growth of cotton, and did sufficient demand exist, all the plain could be devoted to the cultivation. Cotton flourishes on the alluvial plains which have been left by the great rivers of the province. The best is grown near the sea. No land has been reclaimed during the last three years, the people not having yet recovered from the effects of the civil war. An experiment made with American cotton seed sent out by the Association has not been successful. It was planted in gardens, in ordinary cotton fields, and in sheltered positions on the islands, but only a few plants sprang up, and the others from them fell off as soon as formed. From experiments tried elsewhere, it is believed that American seed does not answer, as the flowers always drop off. The American war gave a great impulse to the production of cotton, but the imports to Europe have now nearly ceased; the supply is falling off every season. The country being thickly populated, there is no trouble in obtaining agricultural laborers, who are usually paid 10d. per day, and under ordinary circumstances, 7 1/2d. or 8d. per pound for cotton would be remunerative to the growers. The crop this year is expected to be fully as large as the last. The deputation appointed to present a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, urging the adoption of further measures, already proved to be successful, for extending and improving the growth of cotton in India, reported that they had a successful interview with Sir Stafford Northcote, on Friday, May 24, and that he promised to give the recommendations of the association his best attention. It was resolved to present the medal of the association to several individuals who have rendered valuable service in connection with cotton cultivation in Turkey. This concluded the business.

FRUIT DIET FOR WARM WEATHER.—Let us have a little talk about orchards and gardens as life-preservers. Many a farmer thinks he "can't fuss about a garden," with vegetables and small fruits in ample variety, hardly an orchard, especially beyond apple trees. So he goes on to weightier matters of grain, or stock, or dairy, and eats potatoes, wheat bread, pork and salt beef, all summer long; no fine variety of vegetables, no grateful berries, no luscious peaches or juicy cherries. By October, fever comes, or bowel complaints of some kind, or some congestive troubles most likely. He is laid up, work stops a month, the doctor comes, and he "drags round" all winter, and the doctor's bill drags, too. The poor wife, meanwhile, gets dyspeptic, constipated, has fever, too, perhaps, and she "just crawls round." What's the matter? They don't know, poor souls. Would they build a hot fire in July and shut the doors? Of course not—in their rooms; but they have done just that in their poor stomachs. How so? They have been eating, all summer, the heat-producing food, fit for a cold season, but not for a warm one.

A Greenlander can eat candles and

whale fat, because they create heat. In January, we are up toward Greenland in climate.

A Hindoo lives on rice, fruits, juicy and tropical vegetables, cooling and opening to the system. In July, we move toward Hindostan, in a heat almost tropical. Diet must change, too.

Have apples, pears, cherries, &c., from the orchard every day, of early and late kinds. Let there be plenty of good vegetables, raspberries, strawberries, &c. It takes a little time and trouble, but it's the cheapest way to pay the doctor's bills.—And bless your dear souls, these things taste good!

You study what feed is good for pigs and cattle. All right. But wife and children are of higher consequence; and it is a shame if, with all our great gifts of intelligence and intuition, we do not obey the Divine laws in our own physical being so well that the doctor shall visit the house less than the horse doctor goes to the barn. Don't fail of vegetables, berries and fruits. Try it, and you'll say we haven't told half the truth.—*Rural New Yorker.*

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS AND OTHERS.—Captain Hawkins, commanding the post at Darlington, has submitted the following points to the Commanding General for his opinion: "Frequent cases of theft are reported. Corn, fodder, etc., are found missing, and traced from the premises of the owner direct to a neighboring plantation. The owner desires a search warrant from a magistrate to recover his property. He is sure that it may be found among the laborers' quarters on said plantation, but he does not know on whom to fasten suspicion." The question is, can a magistrate so frame a search warrant as to entitle the holder to entry into and upon any and all premises on said plantation, or must the owner of the property obtain a separate

warrant for each? By contract, the planter generally specifies that he is to be permitted to enter any house on his place at will, because of their being all his own property. Now, can a neighbor who has lost the corn, etc., look upon the different negroes' quarters as constituting one and the same premises, all subject to action under the one warrant? From the reply of Gen. Sickles, we extract its main paragraph: "In general, search warrants can only be issued upon form by affidavit showing probable grounds for the belief that the stolen property is on the premises designated for search; the warrant should be placed in the hands of a constable, sheriff or deputy sheriff, and by him executed. If the affidavit describes a plantation as the premises where the property is secreted, the authority to search would extend to the dwelling and all appurtenances. Premises held by agreement between landlord and tenant would not be appurtenant, and a separate warrant must be issued to authorize a search thereon."

SOOT AS A FERTILIZER.—Every occupant has soot at command, whose presence in stovepipes or chimneys is not unfrequently the cause of fires, occasioning the loss sometimes of both property and life. This agent for evil is one of the most valuable manures, and nothing but the most culpable carelessness and indifference will suffer it to remain a standing menace to life and property, when it can be easily removed and turned to good account in the field or garden. Twelve quarts of soot in a hogshead of water will make a powerful liquid manure, which will improve the growth of flowers, garden vegetable or root crops.—In either a liquid or a solid state it makes an excellent top-dressing for grass or cereal crops.

An editor having stated that he never knew a person to be an honorary member of a church, one of his correspondents replies: "Two-thirds of the members of my church are honorary members. They don't come to prayer meeting; they don't attend Sunday school; they don't add to the life of the church. They are honorary members—they are passengers in the Gospel ship. They bear no burdens and no strength. We have their names. You must have been a fortunate man, never to have been in a church where there were no honorary members."

RUMORED DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF SANTA ANNA.—The United States steam frigate *Susquehanna* was dispatched by the government from Hampton Roads on Saturday last for Very Cruz, with sealed orders. It is now understood, says the *National Intelligencer*, that the *Susquehanna* takes a peremptory demand upon the Juarez Government of Mexico for the release and surrender of General Santa Anna. The same paper further remarks:

No authentic advices of the actual execution of Santa Anna have been received by this government, and his reported death is open to some doubt. Santa Anna was taken by force from an American merchant vessel, the *Virginia*, under the protest of the master of the vessel. The master asserts, and will prove to the satisfaction of this government, that the *Virginia* was not at the time in Mexican waters, and that she was more than a marine league beyond the Mexican shore. Of course the seizure of Santa Anna, under such circumstances, is a national affront.

It may be well doubted whether Juarez, if his government should be in existence upon the arrival of the *Susquehanna* and the reception of our demand, will have the power to comply with it. His numerous subordinate chiefs are by this time, probably, at variance with each other and with him. If Santa Anna is merely a captive in the hands of some one of the Mexican leaders, we may next hear of a pronouncement in his favor. The factions of Mexico that were united under Juarez as against Maximilian will soon be rallied for renewed struggles against each other. The suggestion that Juarez will call a cortes and surrender to it his own authority which he retained from necessity beyond the time for which he was elected President, is very probable.

THE CONGAREE BRIDGE.—Work on the South Carolina Railroad Company, over the Congaree River, from the Charleston *Mercury*:

The bridge is a fine piece of work, and the staunchest bridge of the kind in the South. Its whole length is 440 feet, and it is composed of two spans of 146 feet, and a draw of 147 feet. The width inside is thirteen feet six inches, and outside twenty feet.

It is what is known as a high "Howe Truss," set upon black cypress piers, thirty feet above low water, and five feet above the height reached by the highest freshet that has been known.

The builders are Messrs. Renno & Co., Mr. J. B. Lassalle superintending.

There is no doubt that the bridge is one of the finest works of that description in wood that has ever been constructed; and Mr. H. T. Peake, the able superintendent of the road, the builders, the supervisor, and all persons engaged, are congratulated upon the energy, skill and perseverance which have united to make the Congaree Bridge a great and entire success.

The *Federal Union*, published at Rochester, Minnesota, says in its issue of the 22d ultimo: "A very intelligent gentleman connected with a prominent business house in Milwaukee, and a decided Republican in politics, proclaimed it as his own opinion, in this city a few days since, that a repudiation of the bonds and paper money issued by the Federal Government was inevitable and that a proposition if submitted to the people of Wisconsin to-morrow to pay or repudiate, would be decided in favor of the latter alternative."

The *Boston Advertiser* says: In some of the towns in Western Massachusetts a thriving business is carried on in the sale of "cabbage plants." The customers are said to call at a very early hour in the morning. The most curious part of the transaction is that the customers all bring jugs or bottles to get their cabbage plants in!

SOUR BREAD.—When bread becomes sour by standing too long before baking, instead of using soda, I use lime water. Two or three table-spoonsful will entirely sweeten a batch of rising sufficient for four or five large loaves. I slack a small piece of lime, take the skim of the top and bottle the clear water, and it is ready for use. A bottle full will last all summer.

THE STATE DEMANDS IT.—The *Macon Telegraph*, in urging upon our people to register, properly says: "It is our duty to impress upon our citizens the importance of going forward and discharging this duty without delay. They have but little power left—even the franchised—and they should not fail to exercise their little in behalf of a suffering country. No man can vote at any coming election who fails to register, and, consequently, those who neglect it must consent to sit quietly by and see their State go into the hands of those who are utterly unworthy to conduct its affairs, and under whose administration the little they have left of liberty and property may be taken away. Then, let every man who has the right under the present unequal laws go forward and put himself in a position to render an acceptable service to his State and country, and save them from at least some of the evils to come."

PRACTICAL RECEIPTS.—Fly time is approaching, and with it will doubtless come the usual myriads of insects, &c., to pester and annoy us. We have selected a few receipts, which we can recommend. Try them:

- To kill roaches—Put your roaches in a barrel, put on a pair of heavy boots, get in and dance.
- To render mosquitoes harmless—Pull out their bills with a pair of tongs.
- For fleas—Tie them to the bedpost with log chains, and let the dogs finish them.
- To kill mice—Flatten their heads with a lemon-squeezer.
- To kill rats—This receipt is cheap and never fails. When you retire for the night, place a small bit of cheese in your mouth. Care should be taken to keep the mouth well open, and when the rat's whiskers tickle your throat, bite.

for it, beg for it, steal for it, starve for it, and die for it, and all the while from the cradle to the grave, nature and God are thundering in our ears the solemn question: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" This madness for money is the strongest and lowest of the passions; it is the insatiate Moloch of the human heart, before whose remorseless altar all the finer attributes of humanity are sacrificed. It makes merchandise of all that is sacred in human affections, and even traffics in the awful solemnities of the eternal.

A careful analysis of information received by the Agricultural Department from all the States, shows that the total area in wheat is ten to fifteen per cent. greater than last year. It is too early to estimate the final result of the harvest, but with average success in ripening, the crop ought not to be less than 200,000,000 bushels. An average area of winter barley has been sown in a majority of the States. The condition of clover is good throughout the country. The area of oats is larger than usual in the West. Ohio is the only State which cannot show an increase.

LADY SUBSCRIBERS.—An experienced editor pays a high and deserved compliment to the fair patrons of the press. Women, he says, are the best subscribers in the world to newspapers, magazines, &c. We have been editor for forty years, and never lost a dollar by female subscribers. They seem to make it a point of conscious duty to pay the preacher and the printer—two classes of the community that suffer more by bad pay, and no pay at all, than all the rest put together.

Recently some of the negroes residing in and about Louisiana, Mo., held a meeting to regulate the price of harvest hands, at which they resolved not to work in the harvest for less than \$350 a day. The farmers of Louisiana, many of whom are large wheat growers, took the matter up, and resolved not to employ any of the negroes participating in the meeting at any price. The consequence is the negroes were worsted.

The freedmen in Arkansas are said to have eclipsed the army of Flanders, when they first learned that they had to pay a tax of three cents per-pound on their part of the cotton crop.